U.S. Farm security administration.

SPEECH NOTES FOR FILM STRIP ON TRENCH SILOS

(A script to accompany 15 color slides on the subject.

Caution: Color slides become damaged if exposed to projector lamp heat longer than about 60 continuous seconds.

1. SLIDE NO. CCS-27.

Silage is an easily-digested, cheap, healthful year-round feed for your livestock. Not many farmers know it, but silage -- stored corn and sorghum, for example -- can compete with soiling crops, the best of them, just about any time and nearly any place in the county.

Over the greater part of the United States corn and sorghum surpass other forage crops in actual yield of total digestible nutrients per acre. This means that the farmer can get MORE good feed out of LESS land -- which is a pretty important fact. For instance, in Iowa farmers have found that they can get 8.2 tons of corn silage per acre, and only 2.5 tons of alfalfa hay and 1.2 tons of clover and timothy hay. But, you might ask, is a ton of corn silage as full of digestible nutrients as a ton of clover or hay? The truth is that you actually get more digestible nutrients from silage. Studies show that you can get about 2,500 pounds of digestible nutrients from an acre of corn silage, compared with slightly over 2,000 pounds for alfalfa hay and 1,500 pounds in clover hay. Of course, silage does not produce anywhere near as much protein as alfalfa -- you have to feed extra protein when your stock lives entirely on silage. But it's still cheaper in most areas to stick to silage, because in most places you can raise a ton of corn silage for around $4 or $5, and it often costs you anywhere from $8 to $14 for alfalfa hay. In most cases, if you feed silage,

the difference between the two costs will more than take care of the expense of buying the extra protein.

The average farmer cannot afford the cost of a big silo to hold this cheap, effective silage. Big concrete or metal silos cost a lot of money and take a lot of time to build. They're pretty hard to fill, too. What Mr. Average Farmer needs is a big, easily-accessible container that requires a minimum of trouble and expense to build and operate and that keeps silage sweet and fresh for a year or so --- or even much longer. What's a farmer who only has a modest income going to do about getting a storage place like that?

2. SLIDE NO. HM-20.

Here's the answer---a trench silo---the cheapest and one of the best storage bins a farmer can have. Good farmers all over the world have been using trench silos for years and they've been getting real results. Right here in our area, etc....(insert references to local farmers who have used trench silos successfully).

Farmers who have trench silos claim a lot of advantages for them. In the first place, they can be easily and quickly built without skilled labor and at a very small cash outlay---that's true even of permanent trench silos with stationary tops and concrete sides. Any farmer in nearly any part of the country can build a good trench silo. Second, they keep the fodder fresh with very little spoilage---if you follow a few simple rules in building the silo and filling it with silage. Silage doesn't freeze easily down in the ground. You can fill the silo quickly and easily and you

can empty it quickly and easily, too. A trench silo is fire proof and wind proof. In addition, its capacity is limited only by the length of the hole—if you want to keep on digging, you can get about any size silo you want, and you don't have to worry that the silage you take out last will be spoiled, if you have put it in right and covered it up properly.

3. SLIDE NO. CCS-23.

Now the questions are: How does a farmer build a trench silo and where does he put it? Let's take the last question first. You can dig a trench silo almost anywhere, but you should keep four things in mind. First, try to pick a spot that's pretty dry and firm, where the soil is free from sand and stones. There'll be less trouble digging and the walls will stand up better. Second, pick a spot where the surface drainage is good. Seepage and subsoil moisture can ruin good silage. Although most level land is well drained, you'll do even better if you can find a slightly raised section pretty close at hand. Third, try to locate the silo near the barn, or close to where you'll be feeding the stock. Fourth, locate it if possible where there is wind protection from the north. This is to keep snow from drifting into the hole, and is necessary because snow drifts would prevent removal of silage -- or make it mighty difficult. A snow fence can be constructed to the north of the trench if there is no natural protection such as trees or a ravine. Place the snow fence just far enough away to pile up the snow before it gets to the silo.

After you locate a good spot, you can start digging. You may

not always be as lucky as the fellows in this picture—they've got the county road people to help them and for a few dollars they're having a silo dug out back big enough to hold about 80 tons of silage. But you don't need all this fancy equipment. A plow, a simple scraper, and a spade will do. As you can see from the picture, digging is really a simple process, even without heavy equipment. The dirt you take out should be banked up around the sides to make the silo deeper and prevent the drainage of surface water into your silage. If you want an extra good silo, you can line the walls with plaster, rock, wood slabs or concrete--it keeps moisture and soil bacteria out and is a good idea if you intend your silo to be a permanent fixture on your place. But it's not essential. The big thing to remember is to keep the sides smooth--if the silo's got dirt sides, smooth them off carefully with your shovel.

When you're digging, remember to slope the sides in a little bit—about 3 inches inward slant for each foot deep. This makes it easier to pack the silage in and helps keep out the air-pockets that come from bad packing and cause spoilage. It also keeps the sides from caving in.

A 50-ton silo, which will provide enough feed to last a herd of 10 cows an entire year, can be excavated by three men and a team in two days. Allowing $4 a day for the team and $2 a day for each man, the total labor cost is about $18. Materials should cost between $10 and $12...which makes a total cost of only $30. Actually, most farmers don't have to pay anything for labor; they can do the work themselves. The 80-ton silo you see in the picture was dug by the

county road people for only about nine dollars, plus the cost of materials.

4. SLIDE NO. CCS-21.

Here are a group of farmers out in the field getting silage to put in a trench silo. I said it before but I want to say again that silage is one of the best foods your milk cows, beef steers, and sheep can eat. The experts say that corn or sorghum silage beats any other kind of forage crop in actual yield of total digestible nutrients per acre. That's something to think about, because it means you can get MORE feed from less land. Silage is much cheaper than roots and just as efficient for ordinary uses in winter feeding, and in summer silage is less expensive to feed than most soiling crops. Moreover, you actually lose less of the nutrients from corn or sorghum when you make it into silage than you do when you cure forage as dry fodder or hay. And there's <u>less waste</u> when the cows and sheep start eating on it--as silage even the plants with coarse stalks are eaten practically without waste. Weedy crops that would make only fair-grade feed as dry forage can be improved a good deal by ensiling, because the ensiling process kills most of the weed seeds that are present.

In addition to these advantages of silage as a first-class feed, it also has some advantages when it comes to the practical problems of storage. You can ensile a crop when the weather does not permit curing it into dry fodder. Besides that, the product from a given acre of land can be stored into less space as silage than as dry forage. And by ensiling a crop early instead of leaving it sit for curing as hay or fodder, you immediately have the use of the land for another crop.

5. SLIDE NO. CCS-22.

Here's another outfit harvesting silage for a trench silo. This outfit, incidentally, is cooperatively owned and operated. These farmers got together and decided that they could afford harvesting equipment if they bought and owned it jointly, each sharing the expense as well as the use of the machine. None of this group had very much money to spend, so they went to the Farm Security Administration and asked for a co-op loan. They got it, too...$700 with which to purchase this fine equipment. But as there were 10 farmers in on the deal, it cost each of them only $70...and they had five years to repay the loan. In other words, even including interest, each farmer got the use of this harvesting equipment for about $15 a year plus expenses of operating. Of course, you don't have to have this heavy equipment for harvesting an ensilage crop, but it makes it easier, and through a neighborhood co-op it's an inexpensive way to get in a supply of excellent feed for your stock.

The machine in this picture is harvesting the silage in the field and throwing it directly into a truck, which will carry it to the silo. In some places where the yield is very heavy, it's easier to cut the crop and haul it, stalk and all, to a stationary thresher located near the silo. Small farmers can get either type of equipment with FSA cooperative loans.

6. SLIDE NO. CCS-24.

Here's a farmer throwing a good crop of silage back into a hole in Mother Earth for protection and tender care. If you want a quality stack of silage, you've got to put in a quality crop of

feed. A silo is like a washing-machine--you get out of it only what you put into it.

The farmer in this picture is doing the job the hard way. What he could do is to lay a sling or some wire fencing on the truck floor, throw the silage in on top, and when he gets to the silo, just yank the wire and the whole load goes tumbling into the hole. If a silo's big enough to drive through, the farmer can fasten the wire to a stick at one end and drive on through the silo, leaving the feed behind. Often farmers simply stretch a wire across the silo in front of the wagon load of feed, and it tumbles off as the wagon moves ahead.

However, even though filling is very simple, it is one of the most <u>important</u> operations in the whole process of using a trench silo. The way you put the silage in is nearly as important in the long run as the quality of the silage itself. Silage has to be packed tight, real tight. Sometimes you can tramp it down enough under foot, but it's good to walk a horse up on it. A lot of good tramping can be done when the feed is unloaded by driving through the silo, as we described above. There's a very important reason why silage should be well packed. Packing pushes out the air. It's the oxygen in the air that causes mold. What air there is left in the silo after you've tramped the silage down good will be taken care of by the plants themselves, if there's not too much of it. The plant cells quickly use up the oxygen that's left, and then you're likely to have a mold-free stack of good feed. Another thing that happens after ensiling is that an acid forms with the help of the water in the feed, and this acid prevents putrefaction. If you can keep the air out

altogether, your feed with the help of nature will last almost indefinitely.

7. SLIDE NO. CCS-25.

Here's a farmer watering silage which wasn't moist enough when he threw it in the silo. The importance of water--plenty of it--cannot be over-emphasized. You have to have water if your silage is to keep; the drier it is at harvest time, the more water it needs. The silage in this picture has already been tramped down pretty thoroughly, and as it is cut about the right length--which is between one-fourth and one-half an inch--it is settling nicely. However, after watering, it will have to be tramped again--maybe this farmer will walk a team up on it.

8. SLIDE NO. CCS-26.

The silage is all put in and well packed, and the silo is now ready for a blanket of dirt and straw which will keep the weather out almost indefinitely. The main idea of the covering, of course, is to keep air from the surface of the silage, for, remember, air causes spoilage.

The way to cover a trench silo is simple. First, you put over the silage about 8 or 10 inches of straw or chaff, and soak this layer very thoroughly. Tramp the soaked straw, and then water it again... then soak and tramp every once in a while for a couple of days until you have a really first-class cover. Then you add two or three feet of straw or old hay to hold the moisture in the layer of wet straw. If you want to get real fancy, you can sow a crop of oats or barley on the wet straw to keep it in place.

Silage does not have to be cut up into small lengths to be packed

and covered, although cutting it assures a tighter pack. It can be shingled into the silo in bundles, and cut out by an axe when needed. It has to be tramped extra hard, though, if this method of storage is employed.

9. SLIDE NO. 4.

This is a typical view of a trench silo already in use--the silage eaten back a little more each day, and a flap over the end to keep the chickens out. The desirable dimensions at the end of a trench silo, to begin with, are 9 feet wide at the top and 6 feet wide at the bottom (which means an average width of 7½ feet) and 8 feet deep. This is undoubtedly smaller than the average trench silo, but the silo will grow. It has been found that a farmer has to shave about three inches off the sides each year, to have the firmness desired. If no allowances are made for this at the beginning, the silo will soon become too large. Once the silo is opened, a minimum of about two inches of silage has to be removed every day to prevent spoilage, so naturally you don't want such a wide silo that, if you don't need two inches of silage for your stock each day, you'll have to lose some of the good silage.

A silo with the dimensions given above will have an opening measuring about 60 square feet the first year. If the farmer digs back three inches every day, or one-fourth of a foot, he uses about 15 cubic feet of feed, enough for 15 cows. If he has fewer than 15 cows, he wouldn't dig quite so deeply. But remember, if he doesn't use at least two inches of silage every day, he will lose some from spoilage.

10. SLIDE NO. 6.

Here's a farmer with his tub out to get a supply of silage for his small dairy herd and sheep. Ordinarily, dairy cows are fed about 40 pounds of silage a day, with young stock receiving less. For an average herd, an estimate of one cubic foot of silage a head a day may be used in determining the size of the silo needed, as there are between 30 and 40 pounds of silage to every cubic foot. To figure the capacity of any trench silo, first get the average width. To do this add the width at the top and the width at the bottom and divide by two. Then multiply the average width by the depth. Multiply this result by the length and you get the capacity in cubic feet. If the trench has one or both ends, sloping, use only half the length of the slope in your figuring. As it was pointed out earlier, the size of the opening of your trench silo is important because you have to take out a certain amount of silage each day. The length is important, of course, because it will determine how long the supply will last once you've started taking the silage out.

11. SLIDE NO. 1.

Here's the way that farmers with larger herds of cattle, cows, and sheep do the job....simply back their tractor and trailer down into the silo and haul the feed up to the barnyard. In many parts of the country, incidentally, small farmers are owning good, big tractors like this one cooperatively. Don't think that you have to have a tractor, however, just because one is shown here. A team and wagon can be backed into a silo, too. In fact, a team and wagon is likely to be much more in keeping with the economy of trying to make

every penny count, because running even a co-op tractor from one farm's silo to another each day at feeding time probably would not be very practical.

12. SLIDE NO. 3.

Here goes some good silage into the feed bunk. Apart from the nutrients in good silage, it has a number of other qualities which are not possessed by dry roughages. Silage is highly palatable--cows and sheep like it. Your stock eats a good deal more roughage when you feed silage combined with hay. It also saves a good deal of expense which might otherwise have to be spent for concentrates. Silage is also a good laxative. It is particularly good for dairy cows in the wintertime, instead of dry roughage, although we have already seen that it also stands up well in competition with soiling crops in the summer. Herds fed silage in the winter generally produce more milk and their milk has a high butterfat rating, too. Don't forget, of course, that silage is carbonaceous and you'll have to feed your stock some additional protein when they're on a silage diet.

Although the farmer you see in this picture is a smart fellow with a fine trench silo and a good herd, he's not much of a feed bunk builder. He should have built it about a foot off the ground, out of that mud, and he might even have built a portable type that could be moved about onto the dry spots. And if he'd run a few stanchions up both sides, he could probably have avoided wasting some of that fine feed he so carefully stored away.

13. SLIDE NO. 7.

Sheep like silage, too, and it's very good for them. Silage is generally a good feed for fattening. An ordinary healthy fattening lamb will eat about a pound and a half to three pounds of silage each day. Sheep are particularly likely to get upset by sour silage, however--it gives them digestive troubles and colic--and the farmer has to be careful that they get only the fresh feed. As a matter of fact, the farmer should always remove any silage lying around uneaten; it spoils rapidly after it's been taken from the silo.

14. SLIDE NO. 5.

This is good eating. The farmer who owns these cows has found that silage feeding costs him less than soiling crops in the summer-time, chiefly because providing succulent feed in the summer requires more labor. A number of studies have proved this same point. In Nebraska, for example, studies show that it takes only 1.2 hours of labor per 100 pounds of milk produced to raise a silage crop, harvest it, and feed it to a herd of milk cows, while it requires about 1.8 hours per 100 pounds of milk to grow and feed soiling crops. The same results are not obtained everywhere, but in many areas this lower labor cost is found to be a fact.

15. SLIDE NO. 8.

Here's a farmer who has been working back into his trench silo for more than a month, and there is still a long way to go. That empty space in front of the silo represents 40 days of good and healthful feeding for this farmer's stock. Notice how the slope into the silo enables him to get to his feed quickly and with little trouble.

And now I want to give you a summary of the advantages of trench silos in areas where they have been used successfully--and that is nearly everywhere:

1. As material costs are low, the trench silo is inexpensive to construct.
2. The trench silo preserves silage well and serves the same purpose as an expensive silo.
3. The trench silo is easily built, easily filled and easily emptied--and at little cost for each operation.
4. It is fire-proof, wind-proof, and nearly more freeze-proof than silos above the ground.
5. It helps a farmer meet emergencies because it can be built quickly and it will hold immature sorghums and emergency feeds of all kinds.
6. It can be packed by horses and tractors.
7. It can be made in any size and its capacity can be quickly increased merely by increasing its length.
8. The silage you pack away is excellent food for the animals and helps you get more from your land and your labor.

Many farmers have found that trench silos have saved them a great deal of money. At the time a farmer usually needs feed badly, its price is high on the market. At the time he does not need it, the price is likely to be low. Many farmers have failed because they did not pay enough attention to this fact, let their feed problem slide, and found themselves forced to buy feed at high prices. Some of them complain that they didn't have enough money to build a silo where they

could keep their own feed. But this argument does not hold once a farmer learns about the trench silo. For the trench silo is cheap enough, easy enough to build, handy enough, and good enough to meet any farmer's needs.

The End

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Note: Following are two tables which might be helpful to farmers in determining the silage requirements of their livestock and in determining the capacity of the silo which they might construct for their silage. These are not to be read with the above script but are available for use in answering direct questions.

Approximate Daily Silage Requirements for Various Classes of Livestock

Class of Livestock	Pounds of Silage	Class of Livestock	Pounds of Silage
Beef Cattle:			
Cows	35 to 55	Work horses	8 to 12
Fattening 2-year-olds	30 to 40	Colts	5 to 6
Fattening Yearlings	25 to 30	Breeding Ewes	3 to 4
Fattening Calves	20 to 22	Fattening Lambs	2 to 3
Yearling Stockers	40 to 45	Dairy Cows	35 to 40
Weanling Stock Calves	30 to 40	Yearling Dairy Heifers	25 to 30

Trench Silo
(capacity per cubic foot of length,
based on certain average widths and depths)

Aver. Width, feet	Depth of Silo in feet: 6		7		8		9		10	
	Cu.ft.	Lbs.	Cu.ft.	Lbs.	Cu.ft.	Lbs.	Cu.ft.	Lbs.	Cu.ft.	Lbs.
8	48	1,680	56	1,960	64	2,240	72	2,520	80	2,800
9	54	1,890	63	2,205	72	2,520	81	2,835	90	3,150
10	60	2,100	70	2,450	80	2,800	90	3,150	100	3,500
11	66	2,310	77	2,695	88	3,080	99	3,465	110	3,850
12	72	2,520	84	2,940	96	3,360	108	3,780	120	4,200

Notes:

1. To determine total capacity of your silo, multiply table figures by feet in length.
2. To determine the capacity of your silo in pounds, multiply the cubic feet by 35.
3. To determine the capacity in tons, divide the cubic feet by 60.

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U. S. Department of Agriculture
Farm Security Administration
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SPEECH NOTES FOR FILM STRIP ON RURAL REHABILITATION

1. A NEW START ON THE LAND.

The most successful farmers today are the farmers who run their farms in a businesslike way -- the farmers who use modern farming practices and modern machinery, who plan their work ahead and who budget all their expenses. In the past, it was impossible for a great many low-income farmers to run their farms in this manner. These farmers lacked the land, tools, and training they needed to make a success of farming.

Today, however, these needs are being supplied through the FSA rural rehabilitation program. The Farm Security Administration is helping these small farmers put their farms on a sound business basis, in order to get a new start on the land.

2. A SLIDE FILM PRODUCED BY THE FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION.

The Farm Security Administration has been carrying on this rehabilitation program for more than five years. Its headquarters for this county are at _____.

3. FARMER, YOU ARE A BUSINESSMAN.

Just like the mill owner, the grocer, or the dry goods merchant, every farmer who works a piece of land and raises a crop is in business.

4. YOUR FARM IS YOUR BUSINESS.

Your farm is your business and whether or not you make a living depends upon whether you manage your farm in a businesslike way.

5. YOUR LAND IS YOUR CAPITAL.

Everything the farmer has comes from the land, and in the long run his success depends on how well he takes care of this basic capital.

6. YOUR CROP IS YOUR INCOME.

Whether he uses the crop himself or sells it on the market, the crop is the farmer's income. Unless a farmer knows exactly how much profit or loss he gets out of each type of crop, he cannot run his farm on a business basis.

7. IF YOUR LAND IS SICK YOU LOSE CAPITAL.

Every time a field gullies or the soil wears out the farmer loses part of his capital. A mill owner can't make a living if his factory is falling to pieces -- and a farmer can't make a living if his farm is washing away. Over half of the crop land in the United States -- more than 200,000,000 acres -- is badly in need of soil conserving practices.

8. IF YOUR CROP IS POOR YOU LOSE INCOME.

A farmer has a hard enough time making a living if he has a good crop; if he has a poor crop he hasn't a chance. The trouble is that nearly 2,000,000 American farm families lack the means of making a good crop. While the big commercial farms have adopted highly efficient machinery and modern agricultural methods, most small farmers still operate the way their grandfathers did a hundred years ago.

9. ONE-THIRD OF AMERICAN FAMILIES EARN LESS THAN $500 A YEAR.

In 1936 about 1,700,000 farm families had an average income of less than $500 a year, and nearly half of these families had incomes of less than $250 a year. In other words, about 4,000,000 farm people were trying to struggle along on an average income of about $1.00 a week.

Much of this poverty was due to things beyond the control of the farmers. For example, foreign markets had shrunk, and machines were taking the place of many farm workers. A large part of this trouble, however, was due to the fact that <u>many farmers did not have the knowledge or equipment to run their</u>

farms in a businesslike way.

10. THIS MEANS -- POOR DIET.

City people often think that a farm family always has plenty to eat; but farm families know that this isn't true. You can't eat cotton or tobacco, and these are the only crops raised on many Southern farms.

The Bureau of Home Economics has found that a family of three or four persons needs at least 40 pounds of potatoes, other vegetables, and fruit each week. They also have found that few farm families with incomes under $1,000 get this necessary food.

The first aim of a good farmer should be to raise enough food to supply his family throughout the year.

11. THIS MEANS -- POOR HOUSES.

It takes money to build a good farm house, and to keep one in repair.

While the Government has vigorously attacked city slums, very little has been done about the rural housing problem. Three out of four farm houses are more than 25 years old; eight out of every ten have no bathrooms, or water piped into the house. Nine out of ten have no indoor toilets, and more than 15 percent have no toilet facilities at all. More than one-fourth of the farm houses have no screens. Four out of every ten have no paint.

12. THIS MEANS -- POOR HEALTH.

Without a decent diet, living in homes that a city health officer or fire inspector would tear down, it is small wonder that many farm families have poor health.

To make matters worse, because there is no money to pay them, country physicians are few and far between. Last year in two counties in a Southern

state the health of 100 needy families was studied. Among those families, the physicians found more than 1,300 definite health handicaps, including many due to malnutrition. There were more than 175 cases of rickets, suspected t.b. and pellagra.

13. THE FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION HAS HELPED NEARLY A MILLION OF THESE FAMILIES TO GET A NEW START ON THE LAND.

For more than five years the Farm Security Administration has been helping these low-income families get back on their feet. It has taught them how to take care of their land, how to raise better crops. It has loaned them money they needed to buy farm equipment. It has given them the help they needed to run their business on a sound basis.

14. THE FARMER WHO NEEDS HELP APPLIES AT THE COUNTY OFFICE.

The Farm Security Administration has offices which serve every farm county in the United States. The farmer who needs help goes to one of these offices early in the winter, before the next crop season begins.

15. HE DISCUSSES HIS PROBLEMS.

At the county office the farmer talks over his problems with the Farm Security Administration supervisor. If the farmer is eligible, and if he is unable to get a loan from any other credit agency, the supervisor agrees to help him.

The county supervisors are local men who know local farming conditions. In addition to practical farming experience, most of the county supervisors have received training in the state agricultural colleges. The farmer and the supervisor visit the farm, look over the land and equipment, and decide what steps the farmer should take to improve his business.

16. HE WORKS OUT A PLAN.

The farmer and the county supervisor work out a definite plan for running the farmer's business. In this plan every detail of running the farm during the coming season is worked out. Each acre of ground is put to its best use; expenses and income are estimated; every dollar to be spent is stretched as far as it will go.

17. A PLAN FOR BETTER FARMING.

The main idea behind the plan is to make the most of what the farmer has, and to build up reserves for future emergencies.

The farmer who is borrowing from Farm Security has to be thrifty and conservative. He should plan to raise most of his family's food supply, and the feed for his livestock; to raise two or more crops for market; and to build up the fertility of his soil. In brief, he should follow good business practices.

18. FOR BETTER SOIL.

To improve his soil the farmer plans to rotate his crops, terrace his hilly fields, place his worn-out acres into permanent pasture, and plant soil-building legumes.

19. FOR BETTER LIVESTOCK.

Under the farm plan, the farmer adopts modern feeding and breeding practices and improves the quality of his livestock. Often several farmers join together to buy pure-bred breeding stock that they could not afford to buy alone.

20. FOR A BETTER HOME.

Expenses listed in the farm plan often include repairs to the house,

particularly for such things as screening and well-capping, in order to protect the health of the family.

21. FOR LOWER LIVING COSTS.

Home-grown food cuts down living expenses. The farmer's wife also can help by making many of the family's clothes, and preserving food for the winter months. Sometimes the farm family also saves money by joining with their neighbors, pooling their funds, and buying their farm supplies in large quantities at lower prices.

22. FOR BETTER DIET.

Home-raised food, canned for winter use, means plenty to eat even when crop prices are low. With a good roof over his head and a full store house, the farmer has a reserve to fall back on.

23. FOR BETTER HEALTH.

The farm plan even sets aside money for doctor bills. Group health associations have formed in many counties, to enable FSA borrowers to get medical care at a cost they can afford.

24. FOR MORE EFFICIENT FARMING OPERATIONS.

To help small farmers run their farms in the most efficient way possible, the Farm Security Administration encourages them to group together for the purchase and use of heavy machinery, pure-bred livestock, and other services that they could not afford alone. More than 200,000 farmers have received loans from Farm Security to enable them to take part in such simple cooperatives.

25. TO MAKE THIS PLAN PRACTICAL OLD DEBTS MAY NEED TO BE ADJUSTED.

No business can carry a top-heavy debt load. Frequently the farmer

accumulated debts in times of high prices that are too big for him to carry. The Farm Security Administration, through the assistance of local farm debt adjustment committees, helps him get these debts scaled down to an amount that is within his ability to pay.

26. A LOAN — TO MAKE THE FARM PLAN WORK.

The completed farm plan shows just what is needed to make the farm produce most efficiently. Farm Security then loans the farmer the exact amount of money needed to put the plan in practice. The sound farm plan, the farmer's character, and a lien on his property are the security for the loan.

27. RESULT.

The county supervisor continues to help the farmer all through the farming season. The average borrower has made steady progress. Today his annual net income is 43 percent higher than when his first farm plan was made out.

28. RESULT.

In 1939 Farm Security borrowers produced more than $89,000,000 worth of goods for home use. This was $35,000,000 more than they produced the year before they received their first loan.

29. RESULT.

The farm children are better fed, better clothed. More than 186,000 children have increased their school attendance as a direct result of the rehabilitation program.

30. RESULT.

Farm Security borrowers have increased their average production of milk per family from 99 to 448 gallons per year. Fruits and vegetables canned and stored have increased from 51 quarts to 242 quarts per year for each family.

31. RESULT.

The money loaned to these families is being returned to the United States Treasury. Since 1935 the Farm Security Administration has made rehabilitation loans totalling more than $370,000,000. While many of these loans will not fall due for three or four years, more than $130,000,000 already has been repaid.

32. A NEW START ON THE LAND.

Aided by Farm Security, more than a million small farmers now have a chance to make a better living, to do a good job of running their own business. Many of them already are making their way alone.

U.S. Department of Agriculture
Farm Security Administration
June 10, 1940.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

SPEECH NOTES FOR A FILM STRIP ON MIGRATORY LABOR CAMPS

(All capitalized statements or phrases appear on the frames of the film strip.)

1. SHELTER FOR MIGRANTS.

2. THE FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION MIGRATORY LABOR CAMPS PROVIDE SHELTER AND SANITARY FACILITIES FOR MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL WORKERS.

3. LOOKING FOR WORK.

Hundreds of thousands of farm families during recent years left their homes and took to the roads in search of work. Many left because droughts burned up their crops. Others were forced off the land by tractors which took over the jobs they were doing, or by erosion which washed away the soil. Some were driven from home and land because better-equipped farmers raised a bale of cotton or a crate of lettuce cheaper, and with their profit could outbid low-income farmers for available land.

4. 200 WORKERS NEEDED TODAY.

The big commercial farms need the migrants and seasonal labor during harvest when hundreds of day hands are needed to pick a crop that took many less workers to grow. Most families left their homes because there was no work and a decent living for them in the places where they lived. They moved on, driven by the thought--a job ahead--a chance to make a living.

5. MANY OF THESE FAMILIES DO NOT HAVE A DECENT PLACE TO LIVE.

6. 1,000 MILES FROM HOME.

Shelter they provide for themselves along the road is usually the only home the migrant family has.

7. MIGRANT FAMILIES NEED:

a. SHELTER

b. SANITARY FACILITIES

c. HEALTH PROTECTION

7a. ROADSIDE CAMP . . . . .

The typical roadside camp built by a migrant family undermines the health of the migrants and menaces the health of the nearby community.

8. FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION CAMPS PROVIDE MINIMUM NEEDS.

9. . . . . FSA CAMP

Farm Security Administration camps are built by the Government to provide sanitary living quarters for migrant families. There are two kinds of camps: standard and mobile. Standard camps are built in areas where there are jobs for migratory agricultural workers for about six months of the year. Mobile camps are used in areas where work lasts only a few weeks, but draws thousands of workers into the area. Tents and platforms, usually for 200 families, are moved by truck to give emergency shelter. When the work is over, the mobile camp moves to the next site on its route.

The typical FSA standard camp has 200 to 350 family shelters grouped around a central area where there is a utility building

with toilets, laundries, showers, a clinic with a full-time nurse, and a community building used for church services, recreation, council meetings and nursery school.

10. FARM SECURITY CAMPS PROVIDE SHELTER.

11. CARDBOARD SHACK . . . .

Speaking of the crude shelters migrant families commonly inhabit, an investigator's report says, ". . . in a typical ditch-bank camp, dwellings were constructed of old tents, gunny sacks, dry-goods boxes, scrap tin. All the shacks were without floors . . . very dirty and swarming with clouds of flies. . ."

12. . . . STRONG WOODEN SHELTER.

The one-room shelters in the FSA camps are furnished with a metal bed, a metal table, a couple of chairs and a stove. The shelter gives the family protection from the wind and sun and rain, and is easy to keep clean and is well ventilated.

13. CONDEMNED BY THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

But the only place migrants could find to stay before FSA camps were built. This kind of shelter endangered the health of the workers and the health of the whole community. Migrant children had little chance of becoming healthy, useful citizens in such surroundings.

14. . . . . SOLID STEEL SHELTERS.

These children live in a community kept spotlessly clean. Migrant families living in FSA camps appoint their own inspectors

to see that the camp is always neat and clean. Usually, there is no charge for living in the camp, but each family must spend two hours every week working in the camp, cleaning up the grounds and buildings. Campers also contribute about 10 cents a day to a welfare fund to buy food and clothing for needy families or to pay for school lunches.

15. . . . . WOODEN SHELTERS.

Several different types of shelters have been built. At the beginning, the shelters were tents mounted on wooden platforms. Later, steel shelters were used. The latest type of shelter is of frame construction.

16. SOMETIMES A SMALL HOME IS PROVIDED

17. . . . . GROUPED LABOR COTTAGES

Almost every standard camp has a few cottages with gardens. These are rented to the farm workers who can find work in the neighborhood for about eight months of the year. These cottages help to anchor a few of the migrant families in the communities where they work. It is only one of many means used by the Farm Security Administration to anchor migrants to the land.

18. . . . . SMALL INEXPENSIVE HOME.

These small homes are rented for around $6 to $8 a month. The family supplements its income by raising much of its own food in the garden which goes with every cottage. Garden-home residents join in the activities of the migrant camps.

19. OVER-CROWDED BARRACKS . . . .

This kind of shelter is not only unhealthy but is a dangerous fire trap. Many farmers have not been able to provide decent living quarters for their seasonal workers.

20. . . . . MODERN MULTI-FAMILY HOME

Some labor cottages have been built like duplex apartments, with kitchens and living quarters on the ground floor and bedrooms overhead.

21. FARM SECURITY CAMPS PROVIDE SANITARY FACILITIES

22. POOR SANITARY FACILITIES . . .

A privy like this is typical of the facilities the migrants use. It is a breeding place for disease. Migrant families often have to use ditch water or other polluted water for drinking and washing purposes.

23. . . . . SANITARY UNIT

A migrant farmer testifying before the Tolan Committee recently, said, "Well, the Government camp is far ahead of any outside camp, you know. You have got it sanitary."

24. MIGRANT WORKER GETTING WATER . . . .

When migrants have to depend on a ditch or stream for their water supply, there are often outbreaks of dysentery, diarrhea, typhoid fever and other infections, which may spread to neighboring towns.

25. . . . . WASH BASINS IN SANITARY UNIT

FSA camps provide hot and cold water that is clean and minimizes the possibility of epidemics.

26. . . . . BABY SHOWER

A chance to bathe frequently is greatly prized by the migrant families. Showers are available for both adults and children.

27. MIGRANT CHILD DOING WASHING . . . .

It's almost impossible for families who have to camp along the road to keep their clothes washed and in good repair.

28. . . . . LAUNDRY AT FSA CAMP

Laundry facilities are standard equipment in the FSA camps. Sometimes, campers decide to buy a washing machine with their camp fund.

29. MIGRANT CHILD IRONING . . . .

30. . . . . IRONING IN FSA CAMP

There is also a sewing room at the camp where a home management supervisor teaches the women-folk short cuts to saving.

31. RUBBISH . . . .

Typical of the roadside camps is this rubbish heap--a play-yard for children on the road; a hazard to families who live near it.

32. . . . . GARBAGE COLLECTION

At this FSA camp the water drains down into a sewer and the garbage is later taken away and burned.

33. FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION CAMPS PROVIDE HEALTH PROTECTION.

34. MIGRANT MOTHER AND CHILDREN . . . .

To safeguard the health of migrant families, Farm Security helps them to get adequate medical care. Local doctors visit the camp about twice a week to hold clinics, and are always on call. Emergency treatment and hospitalization is available to all camp residents.

35. . . . . HEALTH CLINIC

A registered nurse is on full-time duty at the health clinic where there is equipment for treatment of minor injuries or ailments, infections, and immunization work.

36. . . . . INTERIOR OF HEALTH CLINIC

Baby clinics and pre-natal care are usually available atthe FSA camps. Families are also immunized against diphtheria, small pox, typhoid fever and other diseases.

37. BABY OF MIGRANT WORKER . . . .

Young children probably suffer most of all when adequate shelter, sanitation and medical care are lacking. But at FSA camps, children under five attend the nursery school where they learn good habits, have organized play and get a hot lunch, while their parents are working in the fields.

38. . . . . ISOLATION UNIT.

People with contagious diseases are put into isolation shelters, apart from the rest of the community.

39.

MIGRANT FAMILIES NEED		FSA CAMPS PROVIDE
SHELTER	X	SHELTERS AND COTTAGES
SANITARY FACILITIES	X	SHOWERS, TOILETS, LAUNDRIES, ETC.
HEALTH PROTECTION	X	HEALTH CLINICS, ISOLATION UNITS.

40. MOBILE CAMPS--WHERE SHELTERS ARE NEEDED ONLY FOR A SHORT TIME--MOBILE UNITS ARE USED

41. OFFICE

Mobile camps are built so they can be easily moved from one camp site to another. They are used in areas where a camp is only needed for a few weeks. These camps are much like the standard camps except that instead of buildings, tents are used.

42. LAUNDRY

In the mobile camps, nearly all community facilities are housed under canvas. Showers, laundries, and sanitary privies are provided.

43. HEALTH CLINIC

Usually one mobile health clinic serves two or three mobile camps. A registered nurse travels with the clinic. Facilities for first aid treatment and immunization are available.

44. MOBILE CAMP

Tents provide shelter at the mobile camps. All equipment is built so that it can be easily moved in trucks and trailers from one camp site to the next.

45. RESULT: A NEEDY PEOPLE HELPED TODAY. A STRONGER NATION BUILT FOR TOMORROW.

46. These are the citizens of tomorrow, living now in FSA camps. Today, there is a net-work of 64 camps, 41 standard and 23 mobile, either built or under construction....in the States of Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Missouri, Oregon, Texas and Washington. Camps are also being planned for Michigan, North Carolina and Virginia. Nearly 15,000 families can live in the camps at any one time. Since the migrants continually flow in and out of these camps, as the demand for labor changes in each area, as many as 60,000 families or nearly 200,000 people may be accommodated in the camps in one year.

The camps are only a small part of the Farm Security Administration's program for migrants. For example, for every $1 spent to help migrants in California, about $20 was spent in the five States from which most migrants came to anchor other potential migrants to the land. To stop unnecessary migration at its source, the FSA makes small loans to enable farm families to stay on the land and continue farming. It helps tenants to become farm owners on reasonable terms, and it has developed 161 homestead communities where resettled farmers are making a living and learning better methods of farming. The Farm Security Administration has helped more than a million needy American farm families to get a new start in their home communities.

oooOooo

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Farm Security Administration
PB/VC 8/7/41

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Farm Security Administration

Speech Notes for Film Strip

"KEEPING GOOD MILK GOOD"

Read Aloud

1. KEEPING GOOD MILK GOOD

Milk is called the "most nearly perfect" food. It is a rich source of practically all the elements necessary to good health and it is a refreshing, inexpensive food. But, Mother Nature forgot one thing when she invented milk. She made a sturdy skin for the apple and a hard shell for the nut--but nothing to protect milk. She (2) left us the job of keeping milk good.

Do Not Read

2. A SLIDE FILM BY THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

This film is intended to show ways to keep good milk on the farm, using only the simplest (3) equipment and the least amount of labor.

Read Aloud

3. A GROWING CHILD NEEDS FOUR GLASSES OF MILK A DAY

And the farmer's child can have it! Some boys and girls who live in town don't have as much milk as they need to make them healthy, but there's no reason why the farmers' boys and girls can't have all the milk they need. Besides sweet milk, they can drink buttermilk, and they can take some of their milk in the form of cheese, or in puddings, creamed vegetables, and other cooked dishes. Drinking milk every day has given this little girl bright eyes, shining hair--and

Read Aloud

4. GROWN FOLKS NEED THEIR MILK, TOO

Two glasses of milk a day is a good rule for grown people who want to keep fit. If they drink three or four glasses--that's fine. It's been figured out that if everyone in the United States actually drank as much milk and ate as many milk products as he should for good health, the country would have to produce 50 percent more milk than it does produce. In other words, a great many of us are neglecting one easy safeguard to good health--we are'nt drinking enough milk. But, since the war began, more pecple are paying attention to physical fitness, and realizing that nourishing food is America's strength. These days (5) it's in style to drink milk between meals as a pick-up.

Read Aloud

5. MILK BUILDS STRONG BONES

The doctor's check-up visit is a real pleasure, for nobody's sick at this house. In fact, the baby seems to be unusually healthy, and notice her fine, straight legs and arms. It's plain to see (6) she's had her share of good milk.

Read Aloud

6. STRENGTH ON THE HOME FRONT

Places for five at the dinner table--and five glasses--count 'em--of nourishing, fresh (7) milk.

Read Aloud

7. FROM ONE COW--MILK EVERY DAY FOR A FAMILY OF FIVE

Have one good cow fresh at all times for a family this size. That means you need to keep two "family" cows, so that when one is dry the

have provided plenty for the whole family. Remember, Uncle Sam is counting on you to produce Food for Freedom--but the first point in the Food for Freedom program (8) is: Feed the family from the farm.

Read Aloud

8. CLEAN MILK, WELL COOLED, KEEPS SWEET LONGER AND TASTES BETTER (9)

Read Aloud

9. TO HAVE CLEAN MILK HAVE

a. CLEAN BARN
b. CLEAN COW
c. CLEAN, DRY HANDS (10) AND
d. CLEAN UTENSILS

Do Not Read

10. CLEAN BARN

Cows stay cleaner if they have a clean barn. Bed them with plenty of clean straw, and clear away the manure and dirty (11) bedding every day.

Do Not Read

11. CLEAN COW

She looks neat and well cared for, doesn't she? Keep the cow's thighs and flanks clipped and brushed. Before milking wash the udder, flanks, and belly with a clean, damp cloth--or if necessary, with warm water. This takes only a few (12) minutes, and is a big step toward having clean milk.

Do Not Read

12. CLEAN, DRY HANDS

Hands should be washed clean with soap and water and dried with a clean towel before milking. There used to be a notion that a good milker milks with wet hands, but (13) that's a false notion.

Do Not Read

13. CLEAN UTENSILS

To keep milk sweet, make sure everything that touches it is clean.

Don't gamble on using a bucket or strainer that has been carelessly washed. Keep cans, (14) churn, and brushes clean.

Read Aloud

14. THE FLY...AN ENEMY OF HEALTH

This creature is the Number 1 enemy we have to whip to keep good milk good. We can do it if we use the right weapons--fly sprays, fly traps, and general (15) cleanliness around the farm and barn.

Read Aloud

15. TRAP THOSE FLIES, THEY CARRY DIRT AND DISEASE

Where did those flies come from? Probably they came from the manure that should have been carried out. Flies also swarm to places where milk has been spilled or feed dropped. They must be kept (16) away from the cow at milking time.

Read Aloud

16. YOU CAN MAKE A FLY TRAP AT HOME

This trap is made of screen wire and wood. If you don't have a trap, it's a simple matter to get a pattern for a trap of this kind and make one. You can use either wood or wire for the hoops and braces. Put the trap in a place where the flies gather and where there is plenty of light but not much moving air. The best place is on the floor. The bait--meat, fish, fermented fruit, molasses, dried milk, or feed--is placed in a shallow dish and raised slightly above the lower part of the inside cone. Flies eat the bait and work upward through the small opening at the top of the cone. They never come out again, alive.

Pour hot water over the trap to kill the flies, and then remove them from the trap and burn them. The whole (17) trap should be

thoroughly scalded every few days.

Read Aloud

17. MILK MUST BE STRAINED

Strain the milk through a clean wire strainer to take out any sediment that may have fallen into it. The important thing to remember about straining is that although it makes the milk look better, it is no guarantee against spoiled milk. The only way to have really clean milk is to keep dirt (18) from ever getting into it.

Read Aloud

18. USE A STRAINER WITH COTTON PAD

You can buy cotton pads at a small cost. Use each pad only once, then (19) throw it away.

Read Aloud

19. OR STRAIN THROUGH A CLEAN CLOTH

If you cannot get cotton pads, use a perfectly clean cotton cloth. Boil the cloth and dry it in the sun before using it a second time. (20) Never use a cloth twice without boiling it.

Read Aloud

20. TO HAVE COOL MILK...

a. COOL IT FAST
b. KEEP IT COOL (21)

Do Not Read

21. COOL IT FAST

Waste no time in getting the fresh milk to a cooling place. Quick cooling prevents the growth of bacteria. Bacteria will spoil the (22) flavor and turn milk sour.

Read Aloud

22. YOU CAN MAKE A BARREL COOLER

Cool water cools milk seven times faster than cool air.

This is a cross-section of a barrel cooler which can be built to cool milk quickly with circulating water right from the well. Set the barrel close to the water pump, so that cool water can be pumped in. The warm water will flow out through the outlet pipe into the stock tank. (23)

If possible, put a roof over the pump and barrel.

Read Aloud

23. YOU CAN MAKE A BOX COOLER

The box cooler is built on the same principle as the barrel cooler, but it can be made larger to hold more milk cans.

Notice that the cans are standing on wooden slats so water can circulate under them. It is important to keep water moving on all sides of the cans. A cooler like this costs very little. (24)

Do Not Read

24. A GRAVEL PIT

Now that we have the milk cool, let's keep it cool. If you have no other suitable place, a gravel pit is easy to make. Choose a shady spot, dig an oblong hole, about 4 feet long, 3 feet wide and 3 feet deep, reinforce the sides, put about six inches of gravel in the bottom, and make a cover of boards. An old rug, or burlap bags, thrown over the cover, helps to keep out the heat. Every night and morning pour a little water over the gravel when you set the milk in the pit. You can keep butter, eggs, (25) cottage cheese, and buttermilk in the pit, too.

Do Not Read

25. A SPRING HOUSE IS A GOOD PLACE

The spring house is also a good storage place. It should be (26) well ventilated.

Read Aloud

26. KEEP MILK COVERED AFTER COOLING

Always cover the milk to keep out the flies, rats and mice, and also dirt, and make sure the milk does not absorb flavors from other foods. This woman is using a clean cloth for a cover, weighting it down (27) with a piece of clean board or stone.

Read Aloud

27. AFTER MILKING...WASH UTENSILS WITH BRUSH

All milk utensils should be rinsed immediately with cold water. Don't use hot water--it makes the milk stick. Then wash them with water and washing soda. Use a stiff brush instead of a rag. Never wash milk utensils (28) in the dishpan with dishes from the table.

Read Aloud

28. RINSE WITH SCALDING WATER

It takes boiling water to make them perfectly clean. Scald (29) the brush, too.

Read Aloud

29. PUT IN SUN AND AIR

Shake water out of the utensils and let the sun dry them. Direct sunlight helps to purify the utensils. Don't dry them with a dish-towel. If you have a screened porch, you may want (30) to put them there when the flies are bad.

Read Aloud

30. DON'T FORGET--CLEAN MILK, WELL COOLED, KEEPS SWEET LONGER AND TASTES BETTER.

oooOooo

U. S. Department of Agriculture
Farm Security Administration
August 25, 1942

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Suggestions for Showing Slide Film, "Today's Storage Is Tomorrow's Dinner", to Groups of Farm Security Administration Borrowers.

1. The purpose of the film is instruction rather than entertainment.
2. Use any 35 mm. projector.
3. The operator of the projector, as well as the narrator, should have a copy of the mimeographed speech notes. This will help to prevent awkward pauses between pictures.
4. Read all capitalized captions aloud.
5. Best results will be obtained if the operator and the narrator run through the film in advance, and if the narrator reads the speech notes aloud and decides which words should be emphasized. With a little practice, the narrator can make the explanations in his or her own words, adding any comments appropriate for the locality. A good informal presentation of the speech material will hold the interest of the audience far better than a mere reading of the explanations. Nothing kills the effect of a slide film more quickly than monotonous or jerky narration.
6. Show the entire film once, then reshow the pictures which illustrate storage practices particularly suitable for the neighborhood. Also reshow those which stress important points such as ventilation. Allow plenty of time for questions and comments from the audience, and add further explanations of points which were not clear to everyone during the first showing. Encourage the exchange of ideas on building storage facilities.
7. Narrator should be informed on available building materials and their costs, in order to answer questions.

IF/FH -- 5/7/42

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

SPEECH NOTES FOR A SLIDE FILM, "TODAY'S STORAGE IS TOMORROW'S DINNER"

(All capitalized statements or phrases appear on the frame of the slide film.)

1. TODAY'S STORAGE IS TOMORROW'S DINNER.

Remember that old story about the ant and the grasshopper? One cold, frosty day an ant was dragging out some of the corn he had laid up in summertime. A grasshopper, half-perished with hunger, besought the ant to give him a morsel of corn to save his life.

"What were you doing this last summer?" asked the ant.

"Oh, I wasn't idle," said the grasshopper. "I kept singing all summer long."

The ant laughed, shut the door of his granary, and said: "Since you could sing all summer, you may dance all winter. Winter finds out what summer lays by."

2. A SLIDE FILM BY THE FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Every farm family should have plenty of good food every day in the year. The less cash, the more important it is to produce at home as much food as possible. The purpose of this film is to suggest ways of keeping home-grown food for future use.

3. COME AND GET IT.

What a happy-looking family this is! And look at that good dinner--all from their own farm.

4. GROW YOUR OWN.

Home-grown food is home-grown wealth. The foresighted farmer makes a garden plan showing what to plant, when to plant, and when to make second plantings. The plan shows how to cultivate and keep the garden free of weeds, and what poison spray to use to kill the insects that might eat up the vegetables. A garden is meant to feed the family, not the bugs and worms.

If it gets good care, the garden supplies fresh vegetables for summer and additional vegetables to be dried, canned or stored for the months when there is nothing growing.

Notice the wheel hoe. A wheel hoe is easier to use than the hand hoe, and can be used to plow as well as to cultivate. If you do not have a horse, you can attach a small plow point to this wheel hoe and use it to cultivate an acre or two of garden.

5. CAN YOUR OWN.

Canning is one way of "laying by for winter."

6. RAISE YOUR OWN.

No meatless days for the family that raised these! Some of these pigs will go to market. Some will go to our soldiers. Some will go to our Allies. Meat for the family will go into jars and to the smoke-house, and lard will go to the cellar. Farm families also should can and store beef, veal, lamb and poultry for the home table.

7. CURE YOUR OWN.

Here's a good start on tomorrow's dinner.

8. GOOD FOOD AND PLENTY OF IT.

How would you like to be invited to dinner with this family? You would have baked ham, home-canned green beans, potatoes boiled in their jackets, mixed vegetable salad, milk, biscuits with butter, and custard. A well-balanced meal supplied from the farm. Farmers' families everywhere can have meals as appetizing as this one everyday.

9. FOOD FOR HEALTH.

Home-grown food is home-grown health. Exercise, fresh air, sunshine, as well as good things to eat, mean good health for the whole family. Many hands are making light work of this job.

10. FOOD FOR STRENGTH.

Workers like this are turning out ships and planes, and we must grow food for them. Look at those muscles! Good food makes strong men, and strong men make a strong Nation.

11. PRODUCTION CALLS FOR HEALTH AND STRENGTH.

Hard work calls for good food and plenty of it. The harder we work, the greater the need for nourishing food. This farmer can put in a good day's work because he is well fed.

12. PRODUCTION MEANS VICTORY.

The men in our armed forces deserve the best food we can give them. Farmers will "keep 'em fed and keep 'em fighting!" Are you growing your share of food for fighting men?

13. KEEP YOUR CANNED FOOD RIGHT.

No hungry days ahead for this chap. His mother canned all the food her canning plan called for. His father built strong, sturdy shelves to hold the jars. The cellar is clean, cool and well ventilated. The jars will not freeze here, nor will they get too warm.

14. DON'T KEEP JARS (1) IN HOT PLACES, (2) IN DAMP PLACES, (3) IN BRIGHT LIGHT, (4) ON WEAK OR BADLY SUPPORTED SHELVES.

15. DON'T...

This is a poor place to keep canned foods. The jars are too near the stove.

16. DON'T...

This wet cellar is a poor place for canned foods. The air must be moist, to keep vegetables and fruits from shrivelling, but there should be no water standing on the floor or seeping through the walls. Molds will grow in a place like this when the weather is warm.

17. DON'T...

And this is also a poor place. Sunlight causes some foods to fade. Direct sunshine makes too much heat for the jars.

18. DON'T...

If these sagging shelves should break -- you can almost hear the crash! This important part of the winter's food supply would be lost. And these shelves are so narrow that the jars could be knocked off easily. The jars will collect dust and they get too much light. A poor storage place!

19. THIS IS GOOD STORAGE.

Nothing wrong with these shelves. Shelves like these may be built in a well ventilated cellar, cave, or closet where it is cool, but not cold enough to freeze, and where there is no strong light. They are wide enough, they are built of strong boards, and they are braced with sturdy supports. One hundred feet of 12-inch shelving will hold 500 jars. Notice the orderly arrangement of jars. All foods of one kind are together.

20. KEEP YOUR STORED VEGETABLES AND FRUITS RIGHT.

Foods such as these -- turnips, pumpkins, onions, potatoes, apples, pears -- can be kept for several months if stored right. The best type of storage depends upon the climate, the soil conditions, and the materials you have to work with. Now you will see pictures of many different types of storage, and perhaps they will help you decide which type would be best for your farm.

21. FOOD KEEPS BEST UNDERGROUND WITHOUT FREEZING OR DRYING OUT.

This is a diagram of the kind of outdoor storage cellar which can

be built underground if water is not too near the surface. Use any material at hand, or the material which you can best afford. You need not be an experienced carpenter or spend much money to build a storage cellar like this one.

Notice, at lower right, a section of ground has been cut away in the diagram, to show how the steps were built. If you build steps, be sure they are safe, with a wide tread. If you have narrow, steep steps, it would be easy to lose your balance, drop your armload of jars, or even sprain your ankle.

The diagram shows how the logs are laid together to form the side walls. The white dotted lines show heavy boards have been placed to form the roof, before the earth and sod were placed on top. It is always necessary to put dirt on the roof of this kind of house for insulation. Then plant grass to keep the dirt from washing away. Be sure the roof does not leak and that the structure is strong enough to support the earth covering it.

The floor is packed earth or clay.

The flue in the roof lets out the stale, warm air.

This cellar is a good place to keep such foods as apples, pears, potatoes, carrots, beets, parsnips and cabbage. You can build shelves for the canned foods and keep other foods in baskets, crates or boxes set on planks to keep them off the ground.

22. YOU CAN DIG STORAGE SPACE IN THE SIDE OF A HILL.

If you live in a hilly country, you may build your cellar in the side of a hill. The inside walls of this one are field stones cemented

together. You could use cement alone, but using field stones with cement cuts down the cost. The floor may be tamped dirt, or cement, or stone. The front wall also is made of field stones, and has a tight-fitting double door.

The white lines on the right show the ventilating pipe where cool, fresh air comes in at the bottom. Warm, stale air goes out at the top. This ventilator is made of boards, but pipe could have been used. A piece of screen wire is put over the end of the pipe to keep out trash, insects and rats. Shelves should be built across one end and one side for canned goods, and the other side left for storing foods in baskets, crates or boxes.

This cellar can be built at a very low cost.

23. A STORAGE HOUSE MADE OF POLES, PLANKS, SOD AND STRAW.

Where the water level is so near the surface that you cannot dig a cave, you will have to build your storage house above ground. This one is made of poles, and covered with straw, leaves and dirt. Grass should be planted on top of the dirt to keep the earth from washing away. The front wall must be made double thickness, with sawdust or other insulating material between, to prevent freezing in winter and to keep cool in summer. Take notice that there is a lock on the door.

24. BUILT WITH DOUBLE FRAME WALLS.

A storage house built above ground, with tight, well insulated, double walls, keeps food from freezing. This house is more expensive. The walls are built of lumber, and space between the walls is packed with sawdust. It must be well ventilated by an air intake, and a flue

to let out the stale air. This type of house is suited to locations where you cannot go below the surface of the ground on account of ground water.

25. STORE FOOD IN A PIT COVERED WITH STRAW AND DIRT.

A pit, bank or mound is a good place for storing apples, root crops and cabbage, if the cellar or cave will not hold all of them. Choose a well drained location. Put a layer of straw on the ground and pile the vegetables on it. Cover the vegetables with straw and then put several inches of dirt on top of the straw. As the weather gets colder, add more dirt. For further protection, add a cover of straw or fodder.

A pit, bank or mound must be ventilated. In the pit on the left, in this diagram, the air intakes at the bottom are made of boards with holes bored in them. The flue for outgoing air is at the top. Pipe instead of boards can be used for the intake or flue. If you do not have either boards or pipe, you can ventilate by the method shown in the center pit. Make a pathway of straw through the vegetables in the pit and let the straw come to the surface at a place in the center top.

Dig a ditch around the mound to serve as a drain.

26. STORE FOOD IN A CELLAR UNDER YOUR HOUSE.

This is a bird's-eye view of a cellar built under a house. You are looking down at the cellar, instead of looking in through the side. Ventilation is provided through the windows and door.

If there is a furnace, the space for food storage should be walled off by thick or insulated partitions, with a door that can be kept shut. The air in the cellar should be moist. However, floors and walls should

not be wet. If water stands in the cellar, it is not a suitable place for keeping food.

Outside steps are covered with a hinged door, placed at an angle of about 30 degrees with the ground, so that rain drains off and the door is easily raised. You may use the outside door when you come in from the garden, and the inside door when you come down from the kitchen.

27. BARRELS CAN BE USED FOR STORAGE.

Barrels make satisfactory storage. Fill a barrel with vegetables or fruit and lay it lengthwise. Cover with a layer of straw, then a layer of dirt, then another layer of straw and a layer of dirt. Put straw in the end of the barrel before putting the cover in place. Dig a ditch around the mounded barrel, to serve as a drain.

You may put a partition in the barrel and store two different kinds of vegetables or fruits in the same barrel. If you have several barrels to bury, you can put them all in one pit, or bury each one separately.

28. STORED FOOD NEEDS FRESH AIR.

This picture shows details of how fresh air is provided for storage cellars. You have already seen pictures of air intakes and outlets. The importance of ventilation cannot be overemphasized.

The air moves with the arrows in the diagram. Cool, fresh air is heavier, so it comes in at the bottom. Warm air is lighter, so it rises and goes out at the top. Circulation of fresh air keeps moisture from condensing and lets odors escape.

(Note: Take plenty of time to point out the details of this frame and to comment on construction.)

29. THESE NEED TO BE DRY.

Dried beans, peas, onions, pumpkins, squash, and sweet potatoes should be kept in dry places.

30. THESE NEED MOISTURE.

Irish potatoes, cabbage, carrots, beets and apples should be kept cool and moist, but must not freeze. Cool cellars with earthen floors help to keep these foods moist enough that they do not shrivel. They may be packed in boxes of damp sand.

31. KEEP CURED MEAT RIGHT.

Cured meat should be kept in a cool place, free from insects, mice and rats.

32. CURE MEAT THOROUGHLY.

Meat is not ready to be stored until it has been thoroughly cured and smoked.

33. WRAP MEAT BEFORE STORING.

After curing, wrap the meat in heavy, clean wrapping paper -- not newspaper. This helps to keep out the insects, and takes up the grease. Wrap the meat well, with extra paper at the bottom, where more grease is likely to soak through when the meat is hanging.

34. USE PAPER AND CLOTH.

Then bag the meat with cloth.

35. A MUSLIN BAG KEEPS OUT INSECTS.

Flour or sugar sacks are satisfactory for bagging hams. Fasten a piece of twine or wire securely to the bag, for hanging the meat. The twine or wire should not go through the meat.

36. HANG MEAT SO THAT PIECES DO NOT TOUCH.

37. ANY CLEAN, DRY, DARK, COOL PLACE, FREE OF INSECTS, WILL DO FOR STORING CURED MEAT.

38. BETTER STORAGE MEANS BETTER FOOD. BETTER FOOD MEANS BETTER HEALTH. BETTER HEALTH MEANS A BETTER NATION.

39. FOOD WILL WIN THE WAR.

40. DO YOUR PART.

You can do your part by growing and storing your own food and raising a surplus to sell. Ask your farm and home supervisors how you can do the most -- in your own home and on your own farm -- to help win the war.

(For further details on food storage, see "Home Storage of Vegetables," Farmers' Bulletin No. 879, U. S. Department of Agriculture, revised 1940. This was used as source material for this film.)

U. S. Department of Agriculture
Farm Security Administration
Information Division and Home
Management Section of Rural
Rehabilitation Division.
5-8-42.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

SPEECH NOTES FOR FILM STRIP

"MORE MILK FOR VICTORY"

READ ALOUD

1. MORE MILK FOR VICTORY

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT HAS SAID, "EACH DAY THE PART THAT FOOD MUST PLAY IN THE WINNING OF THE WAR BECOMES MORE APPARENT."

AND WE KNOW THAT MILK IS ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT OF THESE FOODS THAT WILL HELP (2) WIN THE WAR.

DO NOT READ

2. A SLIDE FILM BY THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

YOUR COWS DON'T CARRY GUNS OR WEAR UNIFORMS--BUT JUST THE SAME THEY ARE ENLISTED AND PRODUCING FOR UNCLE SAM.

THE PICTURES YOU WILL SEE NOW SHOW MANY WAYS IN WHICH FARMERS CAN MAKE COWS PRODUCE MORE MILK (3) FOR WAR NEEDS.

DO NOT READ

3. - - - AND MORE MILK

HOW MUCH MORE MILK?

THE GOAL FOR 1942 WAS THE LARGEST MILK ORDER EVER GIVEN TO AMERICAN FARMERS--125 BILLION

POUNDS. (A POUND IS ALMOST A PINT.) THAT'S 8 PERCENT OR 8½ BILLION MORE POUNDS THAN OUR COWS PRODUCED IN 1941. ONE OF THESE DAYS THE HEADLINES WILL TELL WHAT THE NEW GOAL FOR 1943 WILL BE.

NO ONE BUT THE FARMER CAN FILL THIS HUGE ORDER. NO ONE BUT THE FARMER CAN MAKE THIS PARTICULAR CONTRIBUTION TO WINNING THE WAR. BUT IF EVERY FARMER GETS ABOUT ONE EXTRA PINT EVERY DAY FROM EACH OF HIS COWS--EVEN IF HE HAS ONLY TWO OR THREE COWS--THERE WILL BE ENOUGH EXTRA MILK PRODUCED TO MEET (4) OUR FOOD FOR FREEDOM GOALS.

DO NOT READ

4. PASSING THE WORD ALONG

THIS COW LOOKS AS THOUGH SHE MIGHT BE SAYING TO HER FRIEND, "AMERICA NEEDS MORE MILK--THAT'S WHERE (5) WE COME IN."

READ ALOUD

5. THREE SQUARE MEALS WITH MILK

THE BOYS IN THE TRAINING CAMPS HAVE HE-MAN APPETITIES, AND TO SATISFY THOSE APPETITES, UNCLE SAM FEEDS THEM THREE GOOD SQUARES A DAY WITH PLENTY OF FRESH (6) MILK AND BUTTER.

READ ALOUD

6. FOOD FOR OUR ALLIES

CARGO SHIPS ARE CARRYING MILK FROM THE UNITED STATES ACROSS THE OCEAN TO OUR FIGHTING MEN

AND OUR ALLIES. IT TAKES ALL THE MILK PRODUCED ON 497 FARMS FOR A WHOLE YEAR TO LOAD THIS CARGO SHIP (7) WITH DRIED MILK.

READ ALOUD

7. POWER TO FIGHT

WE NEED STRONG MEN TO WHIP THE AXIS. MILK BUILDS STRONG MUSCLES. (8)

READ ALOUD

8. POWER TO WORK

STRONG MEN AND WOMEN ARE NEEDED IN THE FIELDS TO PRODUCE FOOD AND IN THE FACTORIES TO PRODUCE SHIPS, PLANES, TANKS, GUNS, BOMBS AND OTHER WAR MATERIALS. MILK BUILDS STRONG BODIES. (9)

READ ALOUD

9. TO BOOST MILK PRODUCTION ON YOUR FARM--

FEED YOUR COWS WELL

GIVE THEM THE BEST OF CARE (10)

READ ALOUD

10. A COW IS A FOOD FACTORY

THE MORE YOU PUT IN, THE MORE YOU GET OUT. THIS REALLY ISN'T THE WAY THE INSIDE OF A COW LOOKS, OF COURSE, BUT A COW IS A HIGHLY SENSITIVE AND DELICATE MACHINE WHICH TURNS GRASS, HAY AND GRAIN INTO MILK. SHE CAN'T PRODUCE MORE MILK WITHOUT MORE RAW MATERIALS, ANY MORE THAN AN AIRCRAFT FACTORY CAN TURN OUT PLANES WITHOUT METAL.

BUT SHE WON'T LIE DOWN ON THE JOB IF YOU

GIVE HER PLENTY OF GRAIN, PASTURE, HAY, (11) SILAGE, WATER AND SALT.

Do Not Read

11. ...GRAIN

UNLESS YOU ARE ALREADY FEEDING YOUR COWS HEAVILY ON GRAIN, YOU CAN INCREASE THEIR MILK PRODUCTION BY GIVING THEM MORE GRAIN. THE FIRST GRAIN THE COW EATS GOES FOR HER BODY NEEDS. IT'S THE ADDITIONAL GRAIN ABOVE WHAT SHE NEEDS TO MAINTAIN HER BODY THAT MAKES THE EXTRA MILK.

IT'S WORTHWHILE TO FEED SOME GRAIN EVEN WHEN COWS (12) ARE ON PASTURE.

Do Not Read

12. ...PASTURE

PASTURE IS THE MOST IMPORTANT AND CHEAPEST FOOD. WHEN THEY ARE ON PASTURE, THE COWS THEMSELVES DO ALL THE HARVESTING AND FEEDING.

MIXED CLOVER AND GRASS ARE IDEAL PASTURE. LET YOUR COWS STAY OUT OVERNIGHT ON PASTURE WHEN THE WEATHER IS GOOD.

DON'T PASTURE TOO EARLY IN THE SPRING--WAIT UNTIL GRASS IS UP SEVERAL INCHES. YOUNG, TENDER GRASS MAKES MORE MILK THAN GRASSES WHICH HAVE GONE TO SEED. TRY TO HAVE YOUNG GRASS AND CLOVER IN PASTURE ALL THROUGH THE SEASON.

BESIDES PERMANENT PASTURE, MOST FARMERS NEED TEMPORARY PASTURE, WHERE THEY CAN MOVE THE

COWS IN THE SPRING AND FALL. OATS, RYE, AND SUDAN GRASS, AS WELL AS OTHER CROPS, ARE USED FOR TEMPORARY PASTURE.

WATCH OUT FOR THE WEEDS. IF TOO MANY WEEDS ARE ALLOWED TO GROW IN THE PASTURE, THE AMOUNT OF FEED YOUR COWS WILL GET PER ACRE WILL BE SMALLER. WEEDS SUCH AS WILD ONION, GARLIC, LEEKS, AND FRENCH WEED GIVE MILK A BAD FLAVOR, AND EVEN THE BUTTER AND CHEESE (13) WILL NOT TASTE GOOD.

DO NOT READ

13. ...HAY

RAISE AND SAVE ENOUGH ROUGHAGE--ESPECIALLY LEGUME HAY--FOR THE MONTHS WHEN COWS CAN'T BE ON PASTURE. HAY SHOULD BE KEPT UNDER SHELTER OR STACKED TO PREVENT WATER FROM SOAKING INTO IT.

ALFALFA IS AN EXCELLENT HAY FOR MILK COWS, AND PEANUT, SOYBEAN AND COWPEA HAYS ALSO ARE GOOD.

COTTONSEED HULLS MAKE MILK AND ARE AVAILABLE IN THE SOUTH (14) AT LOW COST.

READ ALOUD

14. FEED HAY FROM A RACK OR MANGER

YOU CAN'T AFFORD TO WASTE HAY. MAKE THE HAY RATIONS GO FARTHER BY FEEDING HAY FROM A RACK. THIS RACK IS CONVENIENT AND PREVENTS HAY FROM BEING TRAMPLED UNDERFOOT. A RACK CAN EASILY BE MADE FROM POLES, (15) AT PRACTICALLY NO EXPENSE.

Do Not Read

15. ...SILAGE

SILAGE IS A SORT OF "DUTCH LUNCH" FOR A COW. IT IS GREEN FEED PACKED INTO SILO AND FERMENTED. THE PICTURE SHOWS AN UPRIGHT SILO ABOUT TO BE FILLED.(16)

Do Not Read

16. ...SILAGE

THE TRENCH SILO IS THE CHEAPEST KIND OF STORAGE FOR GREEN FEED--THERE IS PRACTICALLY NO COST TO MAKING ONE OF THIS TYPE WHICH HAS NO LINING. IT CAN BE USED WHEREVER THE GROUND STAYS DRY AND FIRM. CHOOSE A PLACE CONVENIENT TO THE FEED LOT OR BARN, WHERE THERE IS NO DRAINAGE FROM THE BARN, LOT, OR MANURE PIT. A HILLSIDE OR SLOPING PIECE OF GROUND IS A GOOD PLACE.

IF THERE IS NO LINING, THE EDGES SHOULD BE PROTECTED SO THAT THE SIDE WALLS DO NOT CAVE IN. POSTS CAN BE SET AT REGULAR INTERVALS, AND PLANKS OR POLES PLACED ALONG THE EDGE. DRAINS SHOULD BE MADE AROUND THE TRENCH AND A FENCE BUILT TO PREVENT ACCIDENTS.

THE GREEN STUFF SHOULD BE PACKED INTO THE SILO BY A TEAM OR TRACTOR, AND PILED 2 TO 4 FEET HIGHER THAN THE TRENCH. IN THE SOUTHERN STATES, THE TOP OF THE SILO IS USUALLY COVERED WITH STRAW OR

WEEDS, WET DOWN, AND A LAYER OF EARTH 4 TO 6 INCHES DEEP. IN THE NORTHERN STATES, IT IS BETTER TO MAKE A ROOF.

SILAGE, ALONG WITH OTHER FEED, KEEPS COWS IN GOOD CONDITION AND INCREASES MILK. IT IS NOT ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY THAT YOU HAVE SILAGE--YOU CAN KEEP YOUR COWS IN GOOD PRODUCTION WITHOUT IT IF YOU FEED THEM WELL. BUT SILAGE IS DESIRABLE (17) WHEN YOU CAN HAVE IT.

READ ALOUD

17. FEED AT REGULAR HOURS

DON'T EXPECT YOUR COWS TO SET A NEW RECORD FOR MILK-PRODUCTION IF YOU FEED AND MILK THEM ONLY WHEN YOU'RE IN THE NOTION. FEED THE COW AT MILKING TIME, AND HAVE REGULAR HOURS FOR MILKING--NIGHT AND MORNING. SIX O'CLOCK IS THE TIME MANY PEOPLE LIKE, BUT ANY OTHER HOUR IS JUST AS GOOD, SO LONG AS IT'S THE SAME (18) NIGHT AND MORNING.

READ ALOUD

18. GIVE THEM ALL THE SALT THEY WANT

THE SALT BLOCK SHOULD BE HANDY ALL THE TIME, SO THAT WHENEVER THE COW FEELS LIKE LICKING OFF A LITTLE SALT TO FLAVOR HER DIET, IT'S THERE FOR HER. IT WOULD SAVE THE SALT FROM WASTING AWAY IF IT WERE KEPT UNDER A WOODEN COVER.

ALSO, PUT SOME SALT AND A MINERAL MIXTURE INTO THE FEED. (GIVE THE RECOMMENDED MIXTURE FOR

YOUR SECTION.) (19)

READ ALOUD

19. COWS NEED PLENTY OF WATER TO PRODUCE MILK

THESE COWS ARE LUCKY FOR THEY CAN DRINK CLEAR WATER FROM THE STREAM. THEY ALSO NEED WATER AT THE BARN.

IN SUMMER, COWS SHOULD HAVE LOTS OF COOL WATER. IN WINTER, THEY SHOULD HAVE WATER AT LEAST TWICE A DAY, AFTER THEY HAVE EATEN ROUGHAGE.

THEIR WATER SHOULD NEVER BE COLDER THAN WATER COMING FROM A DEEP WELL. USE WATER DIRECT FROM THE PUMP--DON'T LET IT STAND AND FREEZE SO THE THIRSTY COWS (20) HAVE TO BREAK THE ICE.

DO NOT READ

20. MILK IS 87 PERCENT WATER

THIS DIAGRAM SHOWS HOW IMPORTANT IT IS TO GIVE COWS PLENTY OF WATER. MILK IS 87 PERCENT WATER AND ONLY 13 PERCENT SOLIDS. WITHOUT ENOUGH WATER, HOW CAN A COW (21) PRODUCE EXTRA MILK?

READ ALOUD

21. KEEP HER INSIDE ON COLD, RAINY, WINTER DAYS

AND YOU CAN'T EXPECT A COW TO STAY HEALTHY AND HELP WIN THE WAR IF SHE IS EXPOSED TO COLD WIND, RAIN, SLEET, SNOW AND MUD. A GOOD COW WON'T EVEN LIVE LONG IF SHE HAS TO SUFFER THESE HARDSHIPS. IF SHE IS FORCED TO USE ALL HER ENERGY TO KEEP FROM FREEZING TO DEATH, SHE HAS NO MATERIALS LEFT TO

MAKE MILK.

IF YOU HAVE NO SHELTER, PLAN TO BUILD INEXPENSIVE OR TEMPORARY SHELTER (22) BEFORE WINTER COMES.

READ ALOUD

22. ON HOT DAYS, COWS NEED SHADE

TREES IN THE PASTURE ARE THE BEST NATURAL SHADE. IF THERE ARE NO TREES IN YOUR PASTURE, YOU PROBABLY CAN FIND ENOUGH OLD MATERIAL AROUND THE FARM TO BUILD A FRAME WHICH CAN BE COVERED (23) WITH STRAW OR BRANCHES.

READ ALOUD

23. AT BREEDING TIME--USE A GOOD SIRE

BETTER BREEDING WILL NOT MEAN MORE MILK THIS YEAR OR NEXT--BUT WHEN THE CALVES ARE GROWN THEY WILL BE BETTER MILK PRODUCERS IF THEIR SIRE WAS A PUREBRED OF A GOOD MILKING BREED. NOW IS THE TIME TO IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF THE COWS YOU WILL HAVE ON YOUR FARM IN THE FUTURE.

IF YOU DO NOT HAVE A GOOD BULL OR THERE ISN'T ONE IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD, PERHAPS YOU AND YOUR NEIGHBORS CAN ARRANGE (24) TO GET ONE COOPERATIVELY.

READ ALOUD

24. A COW SHOULD FRESHEN EVERY YEAR

YEAR IN AND YEAR OUT, COWS THAT CALVE EVERY 12 MONTHS WILL PRODUCE MORE MILK THAN COWS THAT CALVE LESS FREQUENTLY.

KEEP A BREEDING RECORD BY WRITING DOWN THE DATE THE COW IS BRED. DRY UP THE COW ABOUT 8 WEEKS BEFORE SHE CALVES. IF YOU MILK HER RIGHT UP TO A WEEK OR TWO BEFORE SHE CALVES, YOU MAY CUT DOWN HER LATER MILK PRODUCTION AS MUCH AS 15 PERCENT. ON THE OTHER HAND, IF YOUR COW IS TURNED DRY MORE THAN 8 WEEKS BEFORE SHE CALVES, HER PRODUCTION IS CUT DOWN MORE THAN NECESSARY.

HAVE COWS IN GOOD CONDITION AT CALVING TIME. IF THEY ARE NOT TOO THIN, THEY WILL GIVE MORE MILK (25) WHEN THEY FRESHEN.

READ ALOUD

25. LET COW FEED CALF FIRST DAY--THEN SEPARATE THEM AND FEED CALF FROM BUCKET

BE SURE THE NEW-BORN CALF GETS THE FIRST MILK AFTER FRESHENING, FOR NATURE HAS PROVIDED THIS TO PROTECT THE CALF.

AFTER THE FIRST 12 HOURS, TAKE THE CALF AWAY FROM THE COW, AND FROM THEN ON FEED IT WARM MILK FROM A CLEAN BUCKET. IF THE CALF IS ALLOWED TO STAY WITH ITS MOTHER ANY LENGTH OF TIME, IT IS HARDER TO SEPARATE THEM.

ABOUT A WEEK AFTER THE COW FRESHENS, YOU CAN BEGIN USING HER MILK.

NEVER LET THE CALF COME AND FINISH UP OR "STRIP" THE COW AFTER MILKING IS DONE. "STRIP"

THE COW BY MILKING HER THOROUGHLY EACH TIME (26) SO SHE WILL NOT GO DRY.

READ ALOUD

26. MILK HER THE RIGHT WAY

THIS COW IS CALM AND GENTLE BECAUSE SHE IS GETTING KIND TREATMENT. KINDNESS PAYS PROFITS. AN EXPERIMENT WAS MADE WITH A CERTAIN COW WHO WAS NOT EARNING HER WAY, AND IT WAS FOUND THAT THE MAN WHO MILKED HER HAD A DISLIKE FOR HER AND TREATED HER ROUGHLY. SO ANOTHER MAN WAS ASKED TO TAKE OVER THE MILKING JOB AND HE GAVE HER VERY GENTLE TREATMENT. SOON SHE WAS GIVING THREE TIMES AS MUCH MILK AS BEFORE.

THE COW IN THE PICTURE WAS BRUSHED BEFORE MILKING AND HER UDDER WAS WASHED WITH WARM WATER AND DRIED. THE WOMAN IS MILKING HER FROM THE RIGHT SIDE, WITH CLEAN, DRY HANDS. SHE IS USING HER WHOLE HAND, NOT JUST HER THUMB (27) AND ONE FINGER.

READ ALOUD

27. EXTRA QUARTS FOR VICTORY

LOOKS PROUD, DOESN'T HE? AND HE HAS THE RIGHT TO BE PROUD BECAUSE HIS COWS ARE FILLING THEIR QUOTA OF MILK PRODUCTION. (28)

READ ALOUD

28. THIS IS A MUNITIONS TRUCK, TOO

FARMERS THE NATION OVER ARE FILLING TRUCKS LIKE THIS WITH EXTRA QUARTS AND GALLONS OF MILK, AS

ONE OF THEIR IMPORTANT CONTRIBUTIONS TO WINNING THE WAR. MILK IS A VITAL (29) MUNITION OF WAR.

READ ALOUD

29. ENLISTED FOR THE DURATION

HEALTHY AND CONTENTED, THIS COW WILL DO HER PART. SHE'S BEEN TESTED FOR TUBERCULOSIS AND BANGS DISEASE, AND GIVEN A CLEAN BILL OF HEALTH. SHE GETS PLENTY TO EAT, PLENTY OF WATER, AND PROTECTION FROM THE WEATHER. SHE'LL PRODUCE HER SHARE--AND THEN SOME--OF MILK (30) FOR VICTORY.

READ ALOUD

30. GOOD COWS WELL FED AND CARED FOR, MEAN MORE MILK FOR A NATION AT WAR.

oooOooo

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION
SEPTEMBER 23, 1942

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

SPEECH NOTES FOR FILM STRIP

"VICTORY IN AN EGGSHELL"

READ ALOUD

1. VICTORY IN AN EGGSHELL

HERE'S MOTHER NATURE'S PRIZE FOOD PACKAGE. ALL THE ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS NECESSARY TO SUSTAIN LIFE ARE WRAPPED UP IN THESE FIRM WHITE AND BROWN JACKETS. WE NEED ALL THE EGGS FARMERS CAN PRODUCE, FOR OUR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS, FOR ALL THE REST OF US AT HOME, AND FOR LEND-LEASE SHIPMENTS TO OUR ALLIES (2) IN THIS WAR.

DO NOT READ

2. A SLIDE FILM BY THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION.

THE FOLLOWING PICTURES WILL SHOW YOU HOW OUR FARMERS CAN HELP THE HENS PRODUCE MORE EGGS (3) AND BETTER EGGS FOR VICTORY.

READ ALOUD

3. THE NATION MOBILIZES FOR MORE EGGS

YOU'VE HEARD THE STORY FROM THE PRESS, THE RADIO, AND FROM COMMUNITY MEETINGS. WE'RE TELLING IT AGAIN. THE MAIN BATTLE ON THE HOME FRONT IS PRODUCTION, AND YOUR GOVERNMENT IS COUNTING ON YOU TO SHELL THE AXIS BY GETTING MORE EGGS (4) IN THE SHELL.

READ ALOUD

4. CHICKENS DRAFTED FOR THE DURATION

EVERY FARM IS A VITAL MILITARY CENTER PRODUCING FOOD AND FIBRE FOR THE ARSENAL OF DEMOCRACY. FLOCKS LIKE THIS FROM COAST TO COAST FORM A PART OF OUR EXPANDING ARMY (5) OF EGG PRODUCERS.

READ ALOUD

5. PREPARING INDUCTION CENTERS

LOCAL WEATHER CONDITIONS WILL DETERMINE THE TYPE OF CHICKEN HOUSE THAT IS SUITABLE FOR THE BEST ALL-ROUND RESULTS. THERE ARE THREE MAIN THINGS TO REMEMBER--COMFORT, ECONOMY, AND CONVENIENCE. CHICKENS CAN BE RAISED SUCCESSFULLY ON ANY WELL DRAINED SOIL. HOUSES NEAR TREES OR OTHER WINDBREAKS GIVE BETTER RESULTS THAN THOSE WHICH ARE EXPOSED (6) TO THE ELEMENTS.

READ ALOUD

6. BARRACKS READY FOR RECRUITS

BEFORE THE PULLETS ARE HOUSED IN THE FALL, GIVE THE CHICKEN HOUSE A GOOD CLEAN-UP. YOU CAN USE BOILING LYE WATER OR A GOOD DISINFECTANT. AFTER DISINFECTING YOU MAY APPLY WHITEWASH. ALL INSIDE PARTS OF THE HOUSE SHOULD BE REMOVED AND THOROUGHLY CLEANED. THIS INCLUDES ROOSTS, DROPPING BOARDS, FEEDERS, AND WATER CONTAINERS. IF YOU DON'T HAVE A SPRAYER LIKE THE MAN IS USING HERE, YOU CAN SUBSTI-

TUTE A BRUSH. DON'T ALLOW CHICKENS IN THE HOUSE UNTIL IT HAS HAD TIME TO DRY. IN HOUSES NOT HAVING PERMANENT FLOORS, AT LEAST 6 TO 8 INCHES OF THE OLD SOIL SHOULD BE REPLACED WITH (7) CLEAN CINDERS OR GRAVEL.

READ ALOUD

7. FEATHERED SOLDIERS TAKE OVER

CAN'T YOU ALMOST HEAR THEM SAY, "WE'RE IN THE ARMY NOW"? EVERYTHING IS NEAT AND TIDY. THERE IS A CLEAN, DEEP LITTER ON THE FLOOR. NOTE HOW ROOSTS CAN BE REMOVED AND ATTACHED BY THE WIRE CABLE IN THE FOREGROUND. CLEAN DROPPING BOARDS MEAN CLEAN EGGS. THIS FARMER HAS PROVIDED ALL THE COMFORTS NECESSARY TO THE WELFARE OF (8) HIS FEATHERED SOLDIERS.

READ ALOUD

8. MESS CALL

THE BUGLER DOESN'T HAVE TO BLOW BUT ONCE TO CALL THESE RECRUITS TO DINNER. TO GET MORE EGGS, CHICKENS MUST BE FED REGULARLY AND OFTEN. SOME POULTRYMEN PREFER TO KEEP FEED BEFORE THE LAYING STOCK AT ALL TIMES, WHILE OTHERS GET BEST RESULTS BY FEEDING ACCORDING TO A DEFINITE SCHEDULE. WHATEVER SYSTEM YOU USE, FOLLOW IT EVERY DAY. SUPPLIES OF FISH MEAL AND MEAT SCRAP, WHICH PROVIDE ANIMAL PROTEIN, HAVE BEEN CUT DOWN BECAUSE OF THE WAR.

LIKEWISE, FISHING IN COASTAL WATERS HAS BEEN REDUCED FOR THE SAME REASON. MANY FARMERS ARE USING VEGETABLE PROTEIN OBTAINED FROM SOYBEAN OIL MEAL, PEANUT MEAL AND CORN GLUTEN. ANY COMBINATION OF FEEDSTUFFS THAT WILL SUPPLY ALL THE NECESSARY NUTRIENTS (9) WILL GIVE SATISFACTORY RESULTS.

READ ALOUD

9. A FAVORITE SPOT

AN EGG IS ABOUT TWO-THIRDS WATER. THAT MEANS YOU SHOULD HAVE A GOOD SUPPLY OF FRESH, CLEAN DRINKING WATER WITHIN EASY REACH OF THE HENS (10) AT ALL TIMES.

READ ALOUD

10. KILL THE SABOTEURS

A GOOD SOLDIER IS A HEALTHY SOLDIER. SPREAD KEROSENE OR CYLINDER OIL THOROUGHLY OVER THE ROOSTS AND CRACKS IN THE HENHOUSE TO DESTROY MITES. OF COURSE, IF YOU HAVE IT, NICOTINE SULPHATE OR SOME OTHER TESTED PREPARATION IS VERY EFFECTIVE IN KILLING MITES. WHEN HENS ARE PLAGUED WITH MITES, EGG PRODUCTION IS CUT DOWN. THESE TINY PESTS LIVE OFF THE FOWLS AT NIGHT AND CRAWL BACK INTO THE WOOD (11) DURING THE DAY.

READ ALOUD

11. WIPE OUT THE FIFTH COLUMNISTS

LICE CAN BE DESTROYED BY USING SODIUM FLUORIDE. THIS MAN IS USING THE PINCH METHOD,

APPLYING THE POWDER WHERE THE LICE LAY THEIR EGGS: AROUND THE BASE OF THE FEATHERS, USUALLY JUST BELOW THE VENT AND UNDER THE WINGS. THE SODIUM FLUORIDE ALSO SHOULD BE APPLIED TO THE HEAD, NECK, BACK, BREAST, TAIL (12) AND ON EACH THIGH.

READ ALOUD

12. ON THE FIRING LINE

EVERY TIME THEY LAY AN EGG THESE HENS HIT A BULL'S EYE. THIS IS THE AMMUNITION THAT WILL HELP BLAST HITLER AND HIS GANGSTER PALS (13) TO KINGDOM COME.

READ ALOUD

13. GATHER 'EM OFTEN

EGGS ARE ONE OF THE "CRITICAL" MATERIALS OF THIS WAR. DON'T LET THEM SPOIL OR GO STALE IN THE NEST AFTER THE HEN HAS DONE HER JOB. IN HOT WEATHER, EGGS SHOULD BE GATHERED AT LEAST TWICE A DAY IN A WIRE BASKET. IF YOU DON'T HAVE A WIRE BASKET YOU CAN USE A SPLINT BASKET. THE MAIN THING IS TO ALLOW THE AIR TO CIRCULATE AROUND THE EGGS (14) TO HELP COOL THEM.

READ ALOUD

14. DO IT THIS WAY . . . .

AS SOON AS THE EGGS ARE TAKEN FROM THE NESTS, THEY SHOULD BE STORED IN A COOL PLACE LIKE THIS CELLAR. IF THE FLOOR IS DAMP, SET THEM UP AS

SHOWN IN THE PICTURE. A DAMP EGG MOULDS EASILY AND IS SPOILED. KEEPING EGGS COOL KEEPS THEM FRESH LONGER. WHEN PACKING EGGS FOR SHIPMENT ALWAYS PUT THE BIG END UP. (15)

Do Not Read

15. . . . NOT THIS WAY

(THE NARRATOR AT THIS POINT MAY INVITE AUDIENCE PARTICIPATION BY ASKING "WHAT'S WRONG WITH THIS PICTURE"? THE ANSWER IS THAT EGGS SHOULD NOT BE PLACED NEAR A HOT STOVE OR OTHER SOURCES OF HEAT.) (16)

Read Aloud

16. EGG HAS HIGH FOOD VALUE

THE EGG IS A WELL KNOWN FOOD IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. IT IS PERHAPS THE MOST UNIVERSALLY USED OF ALL ANIMAL PRODUCTS EXCEPT MILK. EGGS ARE EASILY DIGESTED. THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE RECOMMENDS THAT WE EAT MORE EGGS AND MORE CHICKENS SO THAT LARGER QUANTITIES OF BEEF AND PORK CAN BE SENT TO OUR FIGHTERS AND OUR ALLIES. EGGS ARE A BARGAIN PACKAGE OF FOOD VALUE AT ANY TIME. THEY ARE GOOD BODY-BUILDERS BECAUSE OF THEIR EFFICIENT PROTEIN. THE YOLKS ARE ESPECIALLY RICH IN IRON--THE MINERAL THAT HELPS TO FORM RED BLOOD CELLS. THEY CONTAIN SOME CALCIUM, ANOTHER MINERAL THAT OUR BODIES NEED TO BE WELL AND STRONG.

EGGS ARE ALSO A RICH SOURCE OF PHOSPHOROUS, AND ARE A GOOD SOURCE OF THE B VITAMINS. FOR GOOD MEASURE, OTHER VITAMINS ARE ALWAYS PRESENT--VITAMINS A AND D, VARYING IN AMOUNTS DEPENDING ON WHAT THE HEN HAS HAD TO EAT. MODERN POULTRYMEN SEE THAT THEIR HENS ARE LIBERALLY SUPPLIED WITH VITAMINS A AND D.

CHICKENS SHOULD HAVE PLENTY OF SUNLIGHT, BOTH IN AND OUT OF THE HENHOUSE. THEY SHOULD HAVE PLENTY OF GREEN MATERIAL SUCH AS GRASS, AND TENDER LEAVES. COD-LIVER OIL MAY BE ADDED TO THE DIET (17) IN WINTER MONTHS.

READ ALOUD

17. EGGS HAVE MANY USES

YOU CAN EAT EGGS IN SOME FORM THREE TIMES A DAY, EVERY DAY, AND NOT GET TIRED OF THEM. THEY CAN BE USED IN MANY WAYS TO PREPARE TASTY DISHES, FROM CORN MUFFINS (18) TO ANGEL FOOD CAKE.

READ ALOUD

18. "SUNNY SIDE UP"

YOU ARE FAMILIAR WITH THIS SCENE FOR IT'S A TYPICAL AMERICAN BREAKFAST. HAM AND EGGS IS A DISH FAMOUS (19) THE WORLD OVER.

READ ALOUD

19. MORE FOOD FOR FIGHTERS

EGG-DRYING PLANTS ARE RUNNING DAY AND NIGHT PRODUCING POWDERED EGGS OR DRIED EGGS. THESE

CASES OF SHELL EGGS WILL SOON BE ON THEIR WAY IN A DRIED FORM TO OUR FIGHTING MEN OVERSEAS. DRIED EGGS SAVE VALUABLE SPACE ON SHIPS. A CASE OF 30 DOZEN EGGS WHICH WEIGHS ABOUT 37 POUNDS, DRIES DOWN (20) TO ABOUT 10 POUNDS.

READ ALOUD

20. MORE EGG PRODUCERS NEEDED

THE FLOW OF EGGS TO OUR FIGHTERS AND TO OUR ALLIES MUST BE INCREASED AS WELL AS PRODUCTION FOR HOME CONSUMPTION. THE IMMEDIATE TASK AHEAD IS TO SEE THAT THE PRESENT LAYING STOCK AS WELL AS THE CHICKS THAT WILL BE NEXT YEAR'S PRODUCERS ARE CLEANLY AND COMFORTABLY HOUSED, (21) AND WELL FED.

READ ALOUD

21. YOUNG SOLDIER IN THE MAKING

THIS BRIGHT-EYED YOUNGSTER WILL HAVE TO START FROM "SCRATCH," BUT SHE HAS THE MAKINGS OF A GOOD SOLDIER. SHE COMES FROM GOOD BLOOD-TESTED STOCK, BRED FOR EGG PRODUCTION. THIS CHICK WAS HATCHED EARLY BECAUSE EARLY-HATCHED PULLETS MAKE THE BEST EGG RECORDS. DUAL-PURPOSE BREEDS SUCH AS ROCKS, REDS, AND WYANDOTTES, SHOULD BE HATCHED IN THIS TERRITORY NOT LATER THAN _____ AND EGG BREEDS NOT LATER THAN _____. (22) NARRATOR CAN SUPPLY THE MONTH AND DATE ACCORDING TO THE PREVAILING SECTIONAL PRACTICE.)

READ ALOUD

22. NEW RECRUITS

THIS FAMILY DOESN'T OWN A BROODER, BUT RAISES GOOD BLOODED CHICKS THE NATURAL WAY. THE HEN IS ENCLOSED IN A STOUT, SMALL PEN TO KEEP HER FROM ROAMING ALL OVER CREATION WITH HER BROOD. THEY HAVE BEEN PLACED (23) ON CLEAN, NEW GROUND.

READ ALOUD

23. CLEAN QUARTERS ESSENTIAL

AFTER ORDERING YOUR TESTED CHICKS FROM A RELIABLE HATCHERY, BE SURE YOU PREPARE FOR THE NEWCOMERS BEFORE THEY ARRIVE. THIS MEANS CLEANING OUT THE BROODER HOUSE THOROUGHLY, HAVING THE STARTER FEED ON HAND, CLEANING THE FEEDING AND WATERING UTENSILS, AND ADJUSTING THE BROODER STOVE TO THE PROPER TEMPERATURE. ALWAYS PUT THE BROODER HOUSE ON FRESH GROUND OR SPADE UP AROUND IT. GIVE THE CHICKS CLEAN, FRESH WATER WHEN THEY COME AND KEEP MASH BEFORE THEM AT ALL TIMES. GREEN FOOD, GRIT, AND OYSTER SHELL SHOULD BE PROVIDED.

IN THE COOL, MORNING HOURS GIVE PLENTY OF SKIM MILK FROM GLASS OR CROCKERY CONTAINERS AND KEEP THESE CONTAINERS CLEAN AT ALL TIMES. BECAUSE OF THE CHEMICAL ACTION OF MILK ON GALVANIZED VESSELS, IT IS HARMFUL TO FEED YOUR CHICKS OR HENS FROM METAL CONTAINERS. THIS IS A SAFE RULE TO

FOLLOW: ANY DRINKING VESSEL, REGARDLESS OF THE MATERIAL, (24) SHOULD BE CLEANED DAILY.

READ ALOUD

24. BROODER HOUSE RECRUITS

THESE YOUNG RECRUITS ARE REPORTING FOR DUTY AT CLEAN, COMFORTABLE QUARTERS. THEY WILL GET THEIR BASIC TRAINING HERE FOR THE BIG JOB AHEAD: PRODUCING MORE EGGS FOR VICTORY. NOTE THE HOME-MADE BROODER. IT WAS MADE OUT OF AN EMPTY OIL DRUM AND SOME OLD METAL ROOFING. BECAUSE OF THE SHORTAGE OF METAL, FARMERS MUST PLAN TO USE WHAT THEY HAVE TO MAKE THE THINGS THEY NEED, (25) AS FAR AS POSSIBLE.

READ ALOUD

25. THEY THRIVE ON THIS

JUST LOOK AT THESE LITTLE DRAFTEES ENJOYING THEIR MASH MANEUVERS. MASH FEEDING BUILDS STRONG BODIES FOR ACTIVE SERVICE LATER ON. THERE ARE MANY WAYS YOU CAN MAKE YOUR OWN MASH FEEDS. (GIVE RECOMMENDED LOCAL FEEDING FORMULA HERE OR USE THE FOLLOWING:) THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE RECOMMENDS THIS MIXTURE AS A GOOD, ALL-ROUND GROWING FEED: 30 POUNDS OF WHEAT BRAN

30 POUNDS OF WHEAT SHORTS

30 POUNDS OF YELLOW CORNMEAL

10 POUNDS OF MEAT SCRAP

1 POUND OF SALT.

IF SKIM MILK IS FED REGULARLY TO THE YOUNG BIRDS, OR IF YOU ADD 20 TO 30 POUNDS OF POWDERED MILK TO THE MASH, YOU CAN CUT DOWN (26) ON THE MEAT SCRAP.

READ ALOUD

26. PHYSICAL CHECK-UP NECESSARY

A SICK OR DISABLED CHICK IS A WOUNDED SOLDIER. CHICKS USUALLY GET SICK FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS: (1) HATCHED FROM EGGS OF SICKLY OR POORLY FED HENS; (2) KEEPING THEM IN INFESTED BROODERS OR RUNS; (3) DAMPNESS, DRAFTS, AND LACK OF SUNSHINE; (4) ALLOWING CHICKS TO GET TOO HOT OR TOO COLD; (5) IMPROPER FEEDING.

THE THREE MOST DREADED DISEASES OF CHICKS ARE: BACILLARY WHITE DIARRHEA, COCCIDIOSIS, AND ROUP. THE WHITE BACILLARY DIARRHEA IS PASSED ON TO THE CHICK THROUGH THE EGG. THE CHICK MOPES AROUND WITH DROOPY WINGS, STOPS EATING, AND SHOWS SIGNS OF WHITISH DIARRHEA. COCCIDIOSIS IS CAUSED BY INFECTION FROM DAMP, DISEASE-RIDDEN GROUND OR BROODER. THE SICK CHICKS BECOME DOPEY, DROOPY, AND SHOW A SOILED APPEARANCE. KEEP SPARROWS AWAY, AS THEY OFTEN SPREAD THIS DISEASE. ROUP IS CAUSED BY DRAFTS AND BADLY REGULATED TEMPERATURES. THE CHICKS HAVE A WATERY DISCHARGE FROM THE EYES AND

NOSTRILS, CANKER SORES IN THE MOUTH AND THROAT.

WHEN CHICKS HAVE ANY OF THESE DISEASES, KILL THEM, BURN THE DEAD, CLEAN UP AND DISINFECT. MOVE THE OTHER YOUNG BIRDS TO CLEAN QUARTERS AND FEED THEM SOUR MILK OR BUTTERMILK. A 5 PERCENT CRESOL SOLUTION IS GOOD FOR DISINFECTING FOOD AND WATER VESSELS WHEN THERE IS AN OUTBREAK OF DIARRHEA OR COCCIDIOSIS. WHEN CHICKENS HAVE ROUP, IT HELPS SOME TO GREASE THEIR HEADS (27) WITH CARBOLATED VASELINE.

READ ALOUD

27. UNDER THE WEATHER

READING FROM LEFT TO RIGHT, HERE'S THE WAY A SICK CHICK LOOKS. SHE SHOULD BE DESTROYED AND BURNED. (28)

READ ALOUD

28. MILK-FED BABIES

MILK IS THE UNIVERSAL FOOD, AS POPULAR WITH CHICKS AS WITH HUMAN BEINGS. IT IS A GOOD PRACTICE TO FEED SOUR MILK OR BUTTERMILK. BE SURE YOU PUT A WIRE BARRIER ACROSS THE TOP OF THE TROUGH AS THE PICTURE SHOWS. THIS WIRE KEEPS CHICKS FROM WADING IN THEIR FOOD. DON'T FORGET TO CLEAN ALL UTENSILS USED IN FEEDING MILK (29) TO THE CHICKS.

READ ALOUD

29. HE'LL BE ABLE TO PAY HIS DEBTS AND BUY MORE WAR BONDS

THE FARMER SHOWN RECEIVING HIS CHECK FOR A SHIPMENT OF EGGS IS A MEMBER OF A COOPERATIVE MARKETING ASSOCIATION. THESE ASSOCIATIONS VARY FROM SMALL LOCAL ENTERPRISES TO LARGE GROUPS OPERATING OVER A BIG TERRITORY. THE EGGS ARE GATHERED AT LOCAL RECEIVING STATIONS FROM WHICH THEY ARE TAKEN TO A CENTRAL PACKING PLANT, WHERE THEY ARE CAREFULLY GRADED AND SHIPPED TO MARKET IN CARLOAD LOTS UNDER REFRIGERATION. EGG PRODUCTION IS PROFITABLE (30) AS WELL AS PATRIOTIC.

DO NOT READ

30. DO YOUR PART TO SHELL THE AXIS

YOUR EGGS WILL GO TO MEN IN PLANES LIKE THIS--A COMBINATION THAT WILL HELP TO GIVE US (31) VICTORY.

DO NOT READ

31. VICTORY IN AN EGGSHELL

(THIS PICTURE IS A CUT-BACK TO THE FIRST FRAME.)

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION
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